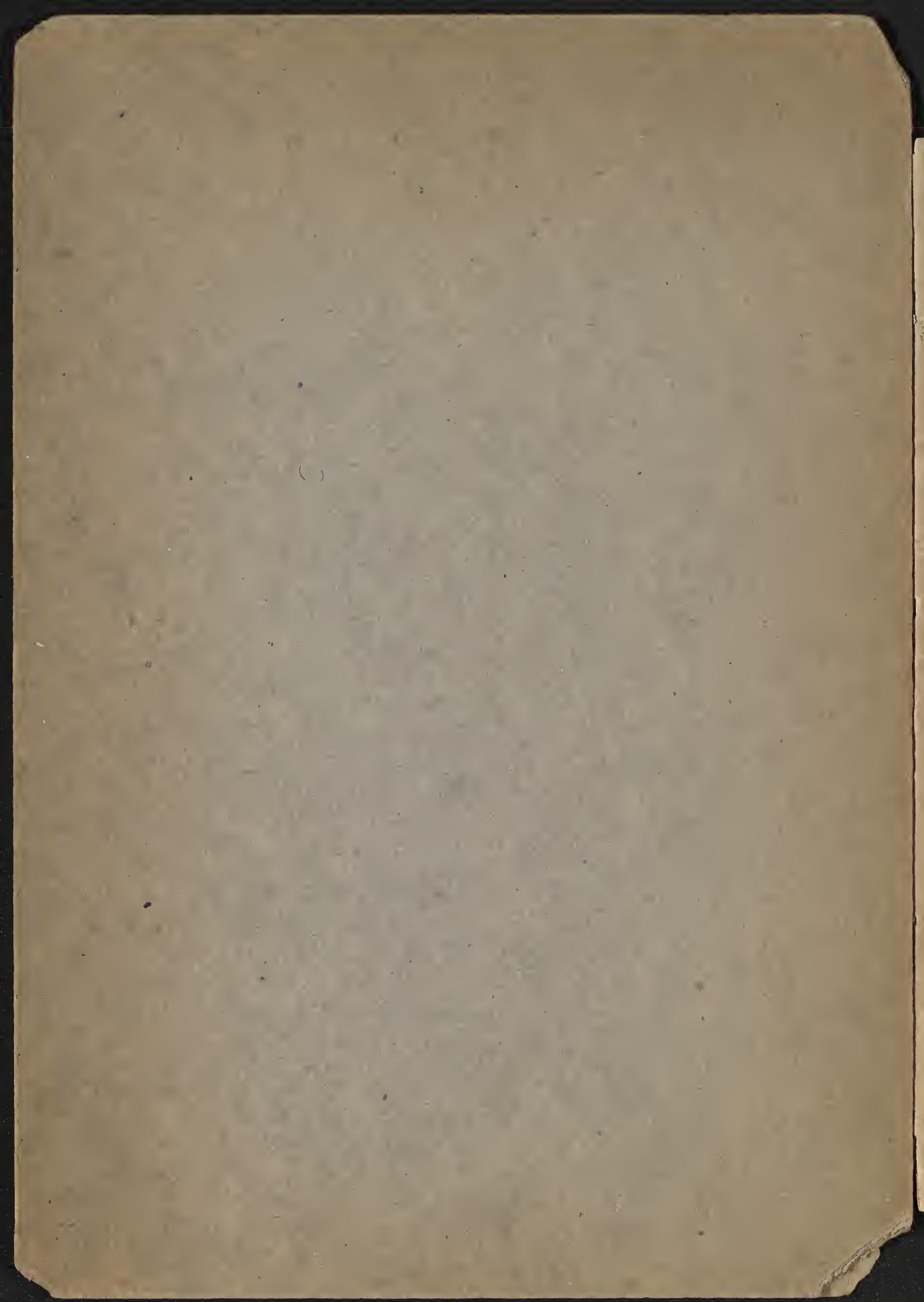


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THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

American Anti-Vivisection Society,

FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESTRICTING
THE PRACTICE OF VIVISECTION WITHIN
PROPER LIMITS.

—FOR THE—

YEAR ENDING JANUARY 30th, 1884.

Organized February 23d, 1883.

Incorporated May, 1883.

PHILADELPHIA:

OFFICE, No. 1002 WALNUT STREET.

1884.

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OF THE
AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

*Formed for the purpose of restricting the practice of vivisection
within proper limits.*

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MRS. TRAVIS COCHRAN,
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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY,
FOR THE RESTRICTION OF EXPERIMENTS ON
LIVING ANIMALS.

MADE ON JANUARY 30th, 1884.

A meeting of citizens called by the Woman's Branch of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," for the purpose of forming the first Anti-Vivisection Society in America, took place in this city on February 23, 1883. By the By-Laws afterwards adopted by the Association, the month of January was fixed as the time in which its Annual Meetings should take place in future. It was therefore necessary that the present meeting should be held before the completion of the first year of the Society's existence.

At the first meeting above referred to, a Board of Managers was chosen, and the Counsel of the Society was charged with the preparation of a charter, which was soon after obtained. In it the object of the Society is defined to be, "for the purpose of restricting the practice of vivisection within proper limits, and of preventing the injudicious and needless infliction of suffering upon animals under the pretence of scientific or medical research."

The next meeting was a public one, on March 2, in Association Hall, held with the object of making the new Society known to the public, so as to secure its sympathy and support. The Hon. Wm. S. Pierce presided, and addresses were made by Mr. Henry Flanders President of the Society, by Mrs. Richard P. White, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, and Mr. Geo. H. Earle. Among the letters read was one from Archbishop Wood, through his Secretary.

"The Archbishop desires me," he writes, "to say that he is in perfect accord and sympathy with you and your co-workers in your efforts to prevent what he terms the outrageous and abominable practice of vivisection."

The present office of the Society, at No. 1002 Walnut St., was soon after taken, and an appeal for funds for the work begun was then issued. This appeal was responded to, in

sums from \$2.00 (the amount for annual membership) to \$200.00; the largest contribution being from Mrs. J. Rhea Barton, the founder of the Professorship of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, in memory of her husband, the late distinguished surgeon, Dr. John Rhea Barton.

It was obvious that the first step to be taken to advance the purpose of the Society, should be the spreading of information on the subject of experiments on living animals; therefore, a re-publication of one of the best pamphlets as yet issued in England, since the controversy on the subject was started, nine or ten years ago, was decided on. This essay, by Lawson Tait, called "The Uselessness of Vivisection as a "Method of Scientific Research," has been issued here to the number of five thousand copies, and sent out extensively in this city and State, especially to members of the medical profession. The writer, an English surgeon, after having been a firm believer in the advantages of vivisection and an experimenter himself, was converted into a decided and avowed opponent of it, by a careful examination into its merits and demerits, and by the discovery of the cruelty inflicted in its name.

As it is from the ranks of the medical profession that this Association hopes to draw its best allies, the words of Lawson Tait were well calculated for its first movement in this direction. He says: "Not one in a hundred of my professional brethren has ever seriously examined the question. Ninety-nine take for granted the statements of the hundredth, and he in turn has not gone into the matter upon that side from which alone a safe answer can be given—that of historical criticism." Of one of its claims which he had examined into, he says: "Nothing could be more childish and incorrect than that statement." His example might induce some to inquire more carefully before becoming the staunch supporters of those who pursue this mode of investigation; and these still stronger words of his might influence those to whom the question "is this right or wrong?" is always uppermost in all the affairs of life. "It was not," he says, "until 1872 or 3 that I was the witness of an experiment which thrilled me with horror, which I have never related in detail, and concerning the sight of which I shall preserve silence. I am, however, bound to say that I left the room with a feeling that if such things were to be done in the pursuit of science, I should like to part company with it."

Can there be found a greater anomaly in our age or in any Christian country than this, that while unselfish and humane work is being done so widely and with such zeal by man for

his fellows, horrors like this, inflicted on animals, are tolerated and even glorified?

Even if man's life could be prolonged by them to twice three score and ten years, can they be justified before Him who taught His followers to seek after high principles and unselfish ambitions, and to make the pleasures and pains of this life and even the prolonging of it, secondary inferior things? "Fear not them which kill the body," He says, "and after that have no more that they can do."

Yet the danger now is, that by Medical Missions, Christians will teach these cruelties to the nations whom they have gone to convert. On this account the Trustees of the Central Turkey College in Syria, at their Annual Meeting in Boston, passed the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That we sincerely regret the great increase of the practice of Vivisection in the Medical Schools of Europe and America, as we believe this practice tends to blunt the sensibilities and harden the hearts of those who engage in it.

2d. *Resolved*, That as we desire the Medical Department of the Central Turkey College to be, in a special manner, a source of pure Christian influences, as well as a well-ordered Scientific Institution, we direct the Local Board of Managers to take measures to prevent the practice of Vivisection in that Institution, and we look to them for the full and practical enforcement of this rule.

The attention of all religious bodies controlling Medical Schools should be called to this subject.

The next step taken by the Society was the presentation of a paper, through Dr. Hiram Corson, to the State Medical Society which met in Norristown early in May. Its purpose was to bring the subject before the Medical Society for its consideration, with an appeal in behalf of such restrictions on vivisection as would prevent unnecessary experimentation and needless infliction of suffering upon animals. This communication was referred to a committee which will make a report to the Medical Association at its next annual meeting.

The visit of the Lord Chief Justice of England to the United States, led the Society to endeavour to show its sense of the great benefit to the cause of Anti-Vivisection, Lord Coleridge's outspoken advocacy of it in England had conferred upon the movement *everywhere*. It was not only by joining the movement as a Vice-President of the Victoria Street Society that he had shown his approval of its design, but by public addresses, by an able essay published in the *Fortnightly Review*, and by having the annual meeting of the Society in 1881, held at his house in London. It was there that Cardi-

nal Manning said: "Meeting here to-day in the house of the Lord Chief Justice, we have very high sanction for our work; we should not have met here if a very wise head full of deliberation had not given our object his sanction; so far we are not likely to be challenged either on points of law or wisdom."

This Association invited Lord Coleridge to accept a public reception while in Philadelphia, which his short stay here of less than a week obliged him to decline. The following resolutions, engrossed and bound, were sent to him before his departure:—

Resolved, That this Society avails itself of the presence of the Lord Chief Justice of England in the United States, to express to him its sense of the value and importance of his efforts in behalf of the cause this Society was organized to promote.

Resolved, That the members of this Society highly appreciate and sincerely thank him for the position he has taken, and the influence his name and character have exerted and are likely hereafter to exert on behalf of "those who cannot stand up for themselves, and who cannot protect themselves, and who are given us in dominion by God."

Resolved, That they feel that his noble utterances in opposition to experiments upon the lower animals, experiments which shock the humane sentiments of mankind, and whose general uselessness is attested by the testimony of some of the most scientific names of the age, have added a new distinction to his career, not unbefitting the exalted judicial position which he so highly adorns.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Lord Coleridge, and to assure him of the best wishes of this Society for his future prosperity and happiness.

On receiving the resolutions, he sent the following reply:

MAY PLACE, HAVERFORD COLLEGE,
17th October, 1883.

DEAR MADAM:

Allow me to thank through you the President and the Anti-Vivisection Society, for the far too flattering address so beautifully emblazoned and bound, which I have had the honor to receive from you here to-day. It will remain forever with me in proof of the generous kindness of my American friends, and to stimulate me to the discharge of my duty in respect of that sacred cause in which we are both engaged, and for the success of which it is our pride and privilege to labor.

I am, dear Madam,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

COLERIDGE.

Miss Adele Biddle.

The rest of the work done within this first year is comprised in the publication of short articles, for general distribution, by Dr. Chas. Bell Taylor, Dr. Bigelow, the Bishop of Oxford, and others, and by the reprinting of the essay of Lord Coleridge from the *Fortnightly Review*. These can be had from the Society for gratuitous circulation, and all who wish our cause success should take part in this work, as well as in aiding us to increase the membership of the Society.

Those members who subscribe \$5.00 a year will receive a copy of the *Zoophilist*, the monthly journal of the Victoria Street Society.

The Treasurer reports having received by donations and subscriptions up to January 24th, \$1071.84; to this sum was added in November last, \$556.00, which was given by Mrs. John H. Easby, from the proceeds of a fair held by herself and friends, at Chestnut Hill. Thus the total receipts were \$1627.84. Of this amount \$714.77 were expended, and \$913.07 remain over. Besides the office expenses of rent, clerk hire and fuel, funds are required for printing, for publications, and for their distribution through the mails, and in other ways. Books, essays and brief articles are constantly appearing in England, which should be imported or reprinted here, and original articles emanating from this Association should be sent forth. In no other way can we expect the work we have undertaken to reach a successful end.

A report of the first year's work of this Society would be incomplete without a special mention of one who helped to found it and became its first secretary, namely, Mrs. Francis K. Ralston. Her intelligent and cultivated mind, and her enthusiasm for the cause, promised to make her one of its best supporters, but her death, which occurred in the month of March, 1883, disappointed this hope, and deprived the Association of the services of a true and zealous friend.

ADÈLE BIDDLE,

Secretary.

COPY OF THE PAPER

Addressed to the State Medical Society, at its Annual Meeting at Norristown, in May, 1883.

The Annual Meeting of your Association, representing as it does the medical profession of this great Commonwealth, offers, it would seem, a favorable opportunity for presenting an appeal in behalf of such restrictions upon vivisection as will prevent unnecessary experimentation and needless infliction of suffering upon animals, so that we feel fully satisfied that a subject of so great general interest and recognized importance cannot fail to attract your attention, and to secure your earnest and impartial consideration.

For many years past, and for reasons well known to you all, efforts have been made in this direction, and much has been accomplished by those who have opposed unrestricted vivisection. The subject has been fully discussed, in and out of the medical profession, by the most intelligent, liberal and scientific minds, and although vivisection has its powerful array of supporters, it has likewise its earnest and determined opponents, whose position has been strengthened by the hearty co-operation and assistance of many who occupy not only prominent but honored places in the profession you represent, who, after long and impartial investigation, have declared that the beneficial results from discoveries based upon vivisection have been very greatly exaggerated; while it has also been demonstrated, and fairly proven, that experiments on living animals, for the purpose of mere instruction, are absolutely unnecessary.

Mr. Lawson Tait, well known for his brilliant surgical achievements, instituted a very laborious and searching historical examination into all the facts which have been brought forward to substantiate the claims of vivisection, and in an address delivered in April, 1882, before the Birmingham Philosophical Society, stated that he had analyzed historically with great care every case brought forward, to the utter disestablishment of the claims of vivisection.

The late Sir William Ferguson, who was the highest surgical authority then in England, in his evidence before the Royal Commission, stated as a result of his experience that no surgical advances had been made by vivisection, while the testimony of many others had been equally conclusive and confirmatory; and when such men as Huxley, Erichsen, Sir John Karslake, and others equally noted, in 1875, recommended, as a commission, legislation on this subject, and legislation even more stringent than Parliament then thought fit to pass, and when in England the opinion of the general public has become so averse to this practice that a bill for the total abolition of vivisection has just come up in Parliament for second reading, and is supported by petitions signed by thousands of names, is not at least restriction in vivisection a subject quite worthy of a place in your deliberations?

We do not wish to further discuss the necessity for properly framed restrictive laws, but simply to present the matter for your consideration, in the hope that you will, after personal inquiry or otherwise, feel willing to lend your assistance in securing such enactments as will satisfy the demands of science, where it can be shown to be required, and at the same time to effectually abolish useless physiological experimentation and all needless repetition of vivisection.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the American Anti-Vivisection Society was held on Wednesday evening, January 30, 1884, at Association Hall.

The President, Mr. Henry Flanders, on taking the chair, said that the Society during the first year of its existence had laid the foundation of its future permanency and success. All great reforms originated in the earnest convictions and earnest efforts of the few against the indifference or resisting force of the many. But whatever cause was founded on truth, and was inspired by the highest feelings of the human heart, must in the end triumph. So this Society, in its efforts to restrain the practice of vivisection, would ultimately create a public sentiment that would find expression in legislative enactments, and its labors be crowned with success.

Nothing, he said, even upon the ground of science, could justify vivisection, unless it could be shown that good resulted from the practice, and that the good was out of all proportion to the evil. But this was not shown. Only a small percentage of medical men are engaged in experiments of this kind, and the experimenters themselves disagree as to whether curative medicine has derived any benefit from their labors.

Mr. Flanders then read an extract from the address of Dr. Bell Taylor, at Nottingham, England, showing the cruelty of vivisection, and the absence of beneficial results; and concluded by saying that the Society had entered upon its labors convinced of their necessity and importance, and would not cease from its work until it had accomplished the object at which it aimed.

Mr. Flanders introduced the Rev. P. Aloysius Jordan, S. J., of St. Joseph's Church of this city, who said that the object of the Society had his warmest sympathy. His position compelled him to view the question of vivisection from a theological standpoint. He quoted from the Bible these texts: "Be ye, therefore, perfect as your Heavenly Father is perfect;" and "The Lord is sweet to all, and His tender

mercies are over all His works." From these he drew the conclusion that if man would imitate the Saviour, who could not countenance even the fortuitous sufferings of our brute helpers, he must treat with kindness those helpless animals. It was the dogmatic teaching of the Catholic Church that kindness to brutes must go hand in hand with kindness to fellow human beings. The Church taught children that cruelty to animals must draw upon them the displeasure of their Father. The saints of the Church, whose love of God exemplified itself in their benevolence to men, extended their kindness to the silent, uncomplaining brutes. Loyola, St. Francis, and St. Anthony of Padua, were instanced as examples. As an old resident of Philadelphia, a minister of the gospel, and a teacher of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, he was glad to be able to raise his voice in favor of the extension to animals of that Christian refinement which would avoid the infliction of unnecessary pain upon any fellow-creature.

Dr. Frank Woodbury was next introduced, and spoke as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—During one of Dr. Brown-Séquard's early visits to the United States, quite a number of years ago, he came to our City of Brotherly Love, and, during his stay, performed a brilliant series of vivisections at the old Pennsylvania Medical College, an institution no longer in existence, but then located on Ninth Street below Locust, as many of you will remember.

The Professor of Physiology in that college, a friend and ardent admirer of Brown-Séquard, subsequently performed these experiments over and over again as a part of his regular Course of lectures before his students each winter. He had, what has now become quite a common appointment of medical schools that desire to be considered "up with the times," a physiological laboratory: a chamber of horrors where animals are kept to be experimented upon, or sacrificed upon the altar of science.

I wish to introduce my remarks this evening with the narration of an incident in connection with that medical school; an incident which, though it may be considered trivial in itself, will at least serve to direct our thoughts to a subject which I shall presently bring before you for your serious consideration.

On a beautiful Sunday morning, in early spring-time, when the streets were filled with people returning from church, a poor crippled dog escaped from the college I have just referred to, and slowly and painfully dragged himself down

the street, howling most pitiably as he went, for his spinal cord had been divided and half of his body was paralyzed. He was making a final effort for freedom and to escape further torture, publishing his helplessness and his misery as he went, with an exceedingly bitter cry.

Mr. President: when your committee paid me the compliment of inviting me to address this Association upon the occasion of its First Annual Meeting, although I had not the honor as yet of being a member of your humane organization, the bitter cry of this poor mutilated animal came into my mind, and a feeling of duty prompted me to accept the invitation, and to say a few words in the name of medical science for the protection of those who are unable to speak for themselves. Baron Larrey, upon a notable occasion, reproved the great Emperor, and told him that "it is a doctor's duty to save life, not to destroy it," to which I would add that it is the true physician's privilege to relieve suffering wherever it may exist, and, as far as in his power lies, to prevent it. I feel it both a duty and a privilege this evening, therefore, to come before you to raise my voice and to offer what little influence I may possess against needless destruction of life and wanton cruelty, even when practiced in the name of science, for I believe it susceptible of demonstration that many animals are sacrificed not only without corresponding gain to science, but also without any gain whatever.

From a copy of the Charter of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, which has been placed in my hands, I learn that the said corporation is "formed for the purpose of restricting "the practice of vivisection within proper limits, and of preventing the injudicious and needless infliction of suffering upon animals under the pretence of scientific medical research." I need not stop to do more than to declare myself fully and heartily in accord with these objects of your Association, and to state that I think that they must commend themselves to the judgment of every right-minded and intelligent person before me this evening.

It is not my purpose, however, to discuss the morality or rather the immorality of the practice of free and uncontrolled vivisection, as others will probably address you upon this topic. I simply propose to apply the practical test of utility to vivisection, and to ask if, in the aggregate, science is the gainer or loser from the thousands of experiments that are made upon living animals from day to day? Many eminent men, qualified to form an opinion on the subject, declare that science is not necessarily benefited by vivisection, and that much of it is useless and misleading. Let me give a single

illustration quoted from M. Scholl.* Flourens stated that Magendie had sacrificed four thousand dogs to prove Bell's theory of the nerves, and four thousand more to disprove the same, and that he (Flourens) had shown by vivisection several thousand more that Bell was right. Let me say, just here, that by our medical schools which repeat many of these experiments each winter, the elaborate system which Bell labored so hard to establish, is regarded as being of very little consequence to anybody, and some of his views (that concerning the function of the spinal accessory nerve, for instance) are generally rejected. Does it not look as if the results obtained by vivisection are largely influenced by the preconceived ideas of the experimenter? Indeed, I believe that the power to scientifically observe and logically reason upon such observation, is a combination very rarely found.

Turning to Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology, which is a recognized authority upon the subject, and is used as a text-book in our medical schools, I find the following with reference to liability to error to these investigations:† "The fallacies to which all experiments upon the nerves are subject, arising from the partial loss of their power of receiving and conveying impressions, and of exciting the muscles to action after death, are too obvious to require more particular mention here; yet they are frequently overlooked. Of a similar description are those arising from severe disturbance of the system in consequence of operations which have not been enough regarded by experimenters. As a general rule, *negative* results are of less value than *positive*, but very careful discrimination is often required to determine what *are* negative and what positive results. Each particular case has its own sources of fallacy, which require to be logically scrutinized, and the only satisfactory proof is derived from the occurrence of every kind of evidence which the nature of the case admits of."

Many more quotations could be given showing the delicacy and difficulty of these operations, and the liability to error by inexpert observers, especially in studying the functions of the nervous system, but as this point is generally admitted, I need not take up your time in defending a statement which is so obviously true.

A distinguished Professor, whom it was my privilege to hear recently in this hall, in a lecture upon "Doctors, and How they Work," stated *ex cathedra* that "vivisection is

* Ayez Pitié.

† Page 576, ¶ 467, New American Edition, 1876.

absolutely necessary to the progress of medical science. He also declared, rather prophetically, that "without vivisection medical science would crystallize and come to a stand-still." It is to be regretted, however, that the distinguished lecturer referred to did not stop to explain in what *manner* vivisection contributes so essentially to medical progress. It is still more to be regretted that he attempted to cast discredit upon the clinical study of therapeutics, which he pronounced to be unscientific and misleading. He illustrated his remarks by the story of the little French tailor, who, being sick, was cured very promptly by a good dinner of pork and cabbage, whereas the same remedial measure caused the death of the next patient, who happened to be a blacksmith. Of course the veriest tyro in the study of clinical medicine could point out the fallacy involved in this style of argument; *but* is it true that the experimental method is entirely free from errors of observation, and the false interpretation of symptoms? No, it is not; history proves this, and, as I have shown, their conclusions are disputed and contradicted by vivisectioners themselves. And yet the Professor stigmatized the clinical method as the "Pork and Cabbage Method." I am reminded of the classical experiment performed by the infant Lord Verulam upon his drum: the problem being to find out where the noise comes from—the uniform result of which has been not to yield much information to the boy, but always involves the ruin of the drum. In the same manner, should an enthusiastic, but ignorant, investigator set to work to discover on his own account the hidden secrets of life in a dog, it does not need much foresight to prophesy that the net gain to science will be very small, while the loss to the dog will be disastrous and severe. If the clinical study of the art of medicine is to be termed the "Pork and Cabbage Method," I would suggest that vivisection under such circumstances deserves the name of the "Method of the Boy and the Drum."

My deliberate conviction is that while vivisection may reveal or confirm some truths in physiology and the action of medicines, its importance has been greatly over-estimated; and as it is conducted at the present time, in the laboratories of Europe and America, and in our medical schools, its value is infinitely less than its inherent defects and disadvantages. By vivisection I mean what the word directly implies, the performance of surgical and other operations upon animals under the plea of science, without reference to the welfare of the animals experimented upon. Vivisection has been practiced for over two thousand years, and probably much longer; during this period myriads of animals have been

experimented upon in every conceivable manner, and yet how small has been the outcome of all this vicarious suffering! This was acknowledged by Claude Bernard, who said that "of a truth our hands are empty of results." But let us admit, for argument's sake, that if Galen had never discovered the fact that the arteries carry blood to the extremities, instead of vital spirits as was generally supposed by the ancients, Ambroise Paré would never have thought of the ligature for bleeding vessels, nor John Hunter discovered the modern method of treating aneurism. Suppose it be granted that if Harvey had not demonstrated the truth of his idea of the circulation of the blood upon living animals, that this would have remained a sealed mystery to the modern pathologist; and that if Sir Charles Bell had not studied the physiology of the cranial nerves by vivisection, surgeons would still be cutting the facial nerve to cure neuralgia (which is gravely asserted by Dalton); that if Magendie and Brown-Séquard had not performed their manifold operations, that clinical medicine would be unable to provide any clue (even with the light thrown upon nature's experiments by post-mortem examination) to the disorders of the central nervous system. Now, granting that all this will justify the vivisections originally performed by these men in their search after truth (which indeed is granting more than is established beyond question), what is to be said of the innumerable experiments made by others unknown to science, and whose results are cast aside as so much rubbish by scientific men? Even the most ardent advocates of vivisection must admit that experiments made by incompetent and irresponsible individuals cannot be of much service to science; there is an appearance of scientific research in the report of such experiments, but the work will not bear examination, and only cumbers the literature of medicine and renders the work of the man of science more difficult. This kind of pseudo-scientific work is so easily done that young men are tempted to engage in it for the sake of the brief notoriety which it affords. Here is a piece of advice, addressed to a young physician, which I cut from a recent medical journal, and which, I may state, will also serve to show the attitude of the medical press to this great question we are now considering:—

"If you should happen to have no patients, do not let that trifle disturb you in the race for fame. Get some poor monkey by the tail and perform some 'experiment' on him; look up the 'bibliography' of the monkey; copy into your monograph what other men did with monkeys; put their monkeys and

your monkey together, and that will make quite a respectable article; the article will be still larger and more imposing if you copy out several 'experiments' performed in London or Paris; put your own name at the head of the whole thing (all the monkeys)."

Let me mention very briefly a few of the reasons why the results of experiments upon the lower animals can only at the best be suggestive and not conclusive, in their application to the treatment of disease in man:—

In the first place, because the patient *is* a man, and not a dog: the conditions are not and cannot be identical.

Secondly, because the conditions are changed by disease, he is a sick man and not a healthy animal, and it is well known that the effects of medicines differ in disease from health.

Thirdly, because in different doses the effects of remedies differ not only in degree, but in kind.

Fourthly, because—and this I regard as very important—a man is not merely a sick animal, but he is a sentient, intelligent human being, whose progress towards death or health is greatly influenced by mental and moral conditions.

The Professor, in the lecture I have already quoted, confessed that imagination can cause disease, and imagination can cure disease. He also said that "it is a poor rule which will not work both ways." I ask you, if this is true, where does imagination come in to influence the results of vivisections? I am forced to answer my own question, and to reply that since it does not appear in the animal, it must exist, if at all, in the mind of the vivisector, who is thus enabled to make a scientific use of his imagination in observing and recording the results of experiments.

If, then, the results of vivisection are merely suggestive and not conclusive in their application to human physiology and therapeutics, even when performed under the most favorable circumstances, and guarded by rigid scientific tests, what value should be attached to them when carried on under unfavorable conditions by unskilled and incompetent persons? Absolutely none. For the sake of science, therefore, I urge that some control should be exercised over vivisection, such as this society has in view, in order to weed out of the literature of medicine a mass of material which only obstructs true progress. Prof. H. P. Bowditch, of Harvard College, in a private letter which I received yesterday, states that he quite agrees with me "that the literature of physiology is overburdened with crude, useless and inconclusive observations;" but he expressed the fear "that restricting vivisection will not

remedy the difficulty." This is undoubtedly true of the past, but I believe that well-considered legislation may and will do much to remedy the evil in the future. It occurs to me that it would be perfectly feasible for those investigators who are devoting their lives to original research, to agree upon the conditions required for the proper performance of vivisection, in order that laws may be enacted in the different States and Territories restricting or preventing its improper performance.

Sir Thomas Watson, recently deceased, who was one of the most eminent medical writers and practitioners of his day, once said: "I hold that no man is justified in making any painful experiment upon a living creature, who does not possess the skill, judgment, intelligence, and previous knowledge requisite to render the experiment successful and instructive."

The appointment of that Royal Commission, in England, in 1875, was due to a strong revulsion of feeling in the minds of the English people, at the accounts of the horrible cruelties performed in the laboratories of Germany, Italy and France, which had excited general attention. Let me quote a few of these experiments as they appear in a paper by the Baron Ernest von Weber, written in favor of the restriction of vivisection: "Wertheim, of Vienna, chloroformed thirty dogs, then poured boiling water nine times over five of them, over the others he poured turpentine and set them on fire; by this means the front of the body of the first five was boiled, in the other twenty-five it was roasted." The revolting cruelty of this experiment is more evident, when the fact is noted that the dogs did not die at once, but some of them remained alive for five days, without any more chloroform to relieve their sufferings. The net gain to science from this series of experiments was not very great.

Another professor (mentioned by Dr. Carpenter) filled the stomach of a dog with boiling water; the animal lived only four hours. Baron Weber further states (in his pamphlet entitled "The Torture Chamber of Science"), that:—

"The Parisian professor, Claude Bernard, who died only last February, invented an ingenious stove in order to study the slow death by heat of warm-blooded animals. On page 358 of his book he describes the slow death of seventeen dogs and twenty-two rabbits which had been baked alive in this stove. (Observe that all these experiments were carried on without administering anæsthetics to the animals!) M. Bernard established by means of these trials that a dog will take twenty-four minutes to die in 72° R. and eighteen minutes in 18° R. When the head was outside the stove the animal would sometimes live till the next day. Like experiments had

been made long before on multitudes of dogs by Doctors For-dyce, Blagden, Delaroche, and Berger. Professor Fyfe, of Edinburgh, having once fastened a beautiful spaniel by all its feet, attached it still more surely by a stout thong which he put through the nostrils of the animal after he had made a hole through the nose with an iron instrument. He then cut open the chest and the belly to show his pupils the separate intestinal organs. The expression of agony, when the animal showed its white teeth and tried to resist, was, according to the account of an eye-witness, most horrible, for fearful pain must have been caused by the least movement to the nostrils, so sensitive in the dog. You are all probably aware of the experiment, made by Professor Brachet, of Paris, in which he tried to ascertain the limits of a dog's attachment. First he dug his dog's eyes out, later he destroyed its organ of hearing, and then he tortured it in all possible ways. The result was, that, in spite of all, the dog still licked his hands."

I think that I have shown enough, perhaps too much, of the dark side of vivisection; you are fully convinced that there was abundant reason for the passage in England of that famous law to regulate vivisection, known as the Act of 1876.

Let me for a moment invite your attention to the latest work issued in behalf of vivisection, which has attracted considerable attention; it is "Physiological Cruelty," by Philanthropos, written in London in 1883. I refer to it as possibly containing the best presentation of the other side of the question, which, barring some specious reasoning, is very fairly and temperately set forth. I turn to it to find how the Act of 1876 is regarded by this champion of vivisection. I find him complaining of its method of execution of the law, but not asking for its repeal. He declares (page 99) that the defenders of Medical Research would be quite content with the law itself, "if it were administered in a spirit which takes for granted more humanity in experimenters, less omniscience in Home Secretaries, and more trustworthiness in their advisers than the present system implies." * * * *

It may be asked is this not a question for doctors and professional men to decide? "It is considered," wrote Sydney Smyth, "a piece of presumption in England for any one with an income of less than two or three thousand a year, to have any opinion whatever upon important questions." This, however, refers to England. In this country, all questions must be decided by the representatives of the people. We, not having any hereditary legislators, find ourselves charged with the duty of making our own laws, and of seeing them carried out. It is most important, therefore, that public opinion

should be set going in proper channels, and with this object in view I submit my plea on behalf of science, that you may understand the importance and the necessity of restricting experiments upon living animals to the limits prescribed both by science and humanity. Let us have more light in physiological laboratories, the scene of suffering and death to so many helpless creatures, in order that we may see that the cause of science may be advanced with the smallest amount of suffering to any living creature.

"We are all agreed that cruelty is wrong," says Philanthropos; "the only question is, in what does cruelty consist?" If you are satisfied that no cruelty upon animals is possible in practicing vivisection, and that all who perform such experiments are competent to do so, even then some regulation of the practice by law is needed to prevent future abuses; but if abuses already exist, then action should be taken at as early a day as possible. May Wisdom guide our counsels!

An invitation was given by the President to any member of the medical profession then present who approved of the object of the Association, to express his views on the subject. This was responded to by Dr. George Hamilton, who expressed warm interest in the Society's endeavors, and gave the reasons which led him to oppose unrestricted vivisection.

Mr. Thomas Earle White was the last speaker of the evening, and made a forcible address in favor of the restriction of vivisection. In the course of his remarks he said that we frequently hear the argument advanced that no legislative restriction is necessary, because the high character of the men who practice vivisection is a sufficient guarantee that no needless cruelty will be inflicted; but does experience show this to be the case? On the contrary he would furnish an instance, which occurred lately in England, where physicians of the highest character, filling the position of trustees, preferred to be false to their trust sooner than relinquish an opportunity of pursuing their scientific investigations. This instance was as follows: Some years ago a gentleman who was fond of animals left a large sum of money to the University of London, for the establishment of what is now known as the "Brown Animal Sanatory Institution," for the purpose of studying and curing the maladies, distempers and injuries of the quadrupeds and birds useful to man—kindness to the whole animal kingdom being the motive of Mr. Brown's bequest. Among the trustees were Sir James Paget, Sir

Wm. Gull, Professor Burdon Sanderson, and Mr. George Busk, all of whom are prominent members of the "Society for the Advancement of Medicine by Research." At one of the annual meetings of the trustees, Mr. Shaen, another member, called the attention of those present to the fact that vivisectional experiments were being performed at the institution upon animals brought there for the purpose, and that these experiments were not undertaken with any practical relation to the treatment of any animal received there as a patient, all of which was a direct violation of the trust reposed in him and his colleagues, and against which he protested with the greatest earnestness.

After some discussion of the subject, a vote was taken upon the question whether these experiments should be allowed in the future, in which every trustee voted in the affirmative except Mr. Shaen himself, and Mr. Hutton, editor of the *London Spectator*.

If, then, we see that physicians of such high standing were so carried away by their desire for scientific investigation as to violate a sacred trust reposed in them, how can we suppose for a moment that the same desire will not prevent their listening to the promptings of humanity, nor prevent their avoidance of useless and unnecessary experiments.

Their enthusiasm in the cause of science, and their anxiety to make new discoveries, render them insensible to emotions to which they might be susceptible under other circumstances, and hence the necessity for protection to the unresisting, helpless creatures which are the subjects of their investigations.

After the Meeting, the election of a Board of Managers for the ensuing year took place.

Mr. Flanders having declined a re-election to the office of President, was made one of the Vice-Presidents, which position, we are glad to say, he consented to accept.

ACCOUNT OF HENRY B. FRENCH, TREASURER.

TOTAL RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 14, 1884.	
Life Memberships, Subscriptions and Donations.....	\$1172 84
Receipts from a Fair held by Mrs. John Easby.....	562 00
Total.....	\$1734 84
	799 39

Balance on hand, February 15, 1884..... \$935 45

TOTAL EXPENSES TO FEBRUARY 14, 1884.	
Expenses for Charter.....	\$29 77
Stationery.....	14 43
Postage.....	54 47
Printing Lord Coleridge's Essay, 5000 copies.....	65 00
Printing Lawson Tait's Essay, 5000 copies	112 00
Addresses of Lawson Tait and others.....	11 00
Address of Dr. Bell Taylor.....	10 00
Addresses of Lawson Tait and the Bishop of Oxford...	20 40
Printing Charter and By-Laws.....	21 60
Literary Work.....	100 00
Tickets and Circulars for the Annual Meeting.....	11 50
Miscellaneous.....	10 15
Engrossing and Binding Resolutions.....	35 46
Rent of Office to January 1, 1884.....	77 50
Furniture for the Office.....	51 41
Two Signs.....	6 50
Shelving.....	4 75
Coal, etc.....	4 05
Subscription to the Zoophilist	8 40
Salary of Clerk to Nov. 24.....	76 00
Rent of Hall for Annual Meeting.....	75 00

\$799 39

Examined and found correct.

(Signed)

STEPHEN FARRELLY,
THOMAS EARLE WHITE, } *Auditing Committee.*

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Rev. W. S. Adamson.....	\$ 2 00	Miss Emily Linnard.....	2 00
Mrs. J. Rhea Barton.....	200 00	Mrs. Robert W. Leaming.....	2 00
Miss S. L. Baldwin.....	2 00	Mr. J. B. Lippincott.....	2 00
Miss Lydia W. Baldwin....	2 00	Miss Elizabeth Lewis.....	31 00
Mrs. L. M. Bisbing.....	2 00	Mrs. A. Sidney Logan.....	2 00
Miss A. C. Bisbing.....	2 00	Mrs. A. L. Lowry.....	5 00
Miss Adèle Biddle.....	2 00	Mrs. F. T. Mason.....	2 00
Miss C. A. Boggs.....	17 00	Miss E. S. McEwen.....	2 00
Mrs. Chas. J. Biddle.....	2 00	Mr. W. W. McEwen.....	2 00
Mrs. Edward Biddle.....	2 00	Miss M. A. McEwen.....	2 00
Mr. George Blight.....	2 00	Miss M. E. Milligan.....	2 00
Miss E. D. Boggs.....	2 00	Miss Milligan.....	2 00
Miss N. C. Boggs.....	2 00	Mrs. Wayne MacVeach...	2 00
Mrs. Thomas Bickerton...	2 00	Miss Olivia S. Morris.....	2 00
Rev. Wm. P. Breed.....	2 00	Rev. Henry J. Morton.....	2 00
Mrs. David Birney.....	2 00	Thos. G. Morton, M. D.....	2 00
Mrs. Clarence H. Clark...	50 00	Mr. R. P. Morton.....	2 00
Mr. Chas. Motley Clark...	50 00	A. B. McC.....	5 00
Miss M. C. Coxe.....	2 00	Rev. Richard Newton.....	2 00
Mr. Robt. R. Corson.....	2 00	Mr. Robt. K. Neff, Jr.	2 00
Mrs. Clingan.....	2 00	Mrs. E. Meredith Norris..	2 00
Mrs. Travis Cochran.....	5 00	No Name.....	2 00
Miss Mary Davidson.....	20 00	" ".....	2 00
Miss S. K. Davidson.....	12 00	" ".....	1 00
Mrs. Mary Earle.....	2 00	" ".....	1 00
Mrs. John Easby.....	2 00	" ".....	1 00
Mr. May S. Easby.....	2 00	" ".....	6 00
Mr. Stephen Farrelly.....	2 00	" ".....	1 00
Mr. Henry Flanders.....	2 00	Miss Eliza Otto.....	2 00
Miss Mary D. Fox.....	50 00	Hon. Wm. S. Pierce.....	5 00
Hon. Daniel M. Fox.....	2 00	Miss Ruth A. Pierce.....	2 00
Mr. Wm. Ferguson.....	10 00	Hon. Wm. A. Porter.....	50 00
Miss Fanny Ferguson.....	5 00	Mrs. F. W. Ralston.....	2 00
Mr. Harry B. French.....	2 00	Mrs. J. C. Randall.....	7 00
Miss C. E. French.....	2 00	Mr. W. W. Randall.....	2 00
Mr. Lewis L. Forbes.....	5 00	Mrs. John Robbins.....	5 00
Mr. Philip C. Garrett.....	2 00	Mrs. Joseph W. Ryerss...	50 00
Miss Anna Griffiths.....	2 00	Mr. R. W. Ryerss.....	60 00
Mr. Frederic Gutekunst...	2 00	Miss Ruschenberger.....	2 00
Miss Emily Hinds.....	100 00	Right Rev. W. B. Stevens.	2 00
Rev. P. A. Jordan.....	2 00	Miss E. W. Stevenson.....	2 00
		Mrs. A. May Stevenson...	2 00

Mr. A. May Stevenson.....	2 00	Mrs. Lewis D. Vail.....	2 00
Miss Anna P. Stevensoa...	2 00		
Mr. Coleman Sellers.....	2 00	Miss Anne Waln.....	50 00
Mrs. James C. Smith.....	10 00	Miss Anne Waln, for	
Mrs. Robt. W. Smith.....	2 00	printing.....	20 00
Mrs. Dexter Stone.....	5 00	Mrs. John Watmough.....	10 00
Mrs. Geo. M. Stroud.....	2 00	Miss Rebecca White.....	25 00
Miss Stroud.....	2 00	Miss Rebecca White, for	
		printing.....	25 00
Mrs. Wm. G. Thomas.....	100 00	Mrs. R. P. White.....	7 00
Miss Emily H. Thomas.....	5 00	Mr. T. E. White.....	2 00
Mr. Saml. H. Thomas.....	5 00	Mrs. Jos. R. Wainwright.	2 00
Mrs. C. R. Thomas.....	2 00	Miss S. Wheeler.....	2 00
Miss Lucretia Towne.....	5 00	Mr. Jacob Williams.....	7 00
Miss Emily Tilghman.....	2 00		

LIFE MEMBERSHIP, \$50.



